

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXVII.....No. 274

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 314 Broadway.—Variety  
Entertainment.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth  
Avenue.—A. A. A. T. O. U. T. H.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Rep. on, Before the  
Admirals.—California Pianists, &c.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—  
Escaped from Sing Sing. Afternoon and Evening.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN  
Opera.—L. A. P. I. C. I. N. I.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Third  
and Fourth streets.—AGENTS.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—  
Grand.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth  
Avenue.—HOT CAROLITE.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—  
The Belle.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—  
BIBERSTEIN CONCERT.WHITTE'S ATHLETIC, 333 Broadway.—Negro Min-  
strel, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner  
Sixth Ave.—Negro Minstrel, &c.ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 2nd st. and Broad-  
way.—San Francisco Minstrel in Fairs, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 30 Bowery.—  
Grand Variety Entertainment, &c.720 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.—Grand  
Variety Entertainment, &c.SHAW'S OPERA HOUSE, Thirty-fourth st. and Third  
Ave.—Variety Entertainment.AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third Ave., between 63d  
and 64th streets.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, Sept. 30, 1872.

## THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the  
Herald.LEADING EDITORIAL: "THE BLOODY ILIAD OF  
ARKANSAS—THE POPE COUNTY ANAR-  
CHY AND ITS LESSON"—SIXTH PAGE.ARKANSAS' CIVIL WAR: GRAPHIC RECITAL OF  
THE REIGN OF TERROR; PISTOL LAW  
AND BOWIE-KNIFE ETHICS—THE BIBLE  
IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS—LITERARY CHIT-  
CHAT—FIFTH PAGE.EGYPT: THE SULTAN'S HONOR TO THE VICE-  
ROY; A FORMER FIRM—CABLE NEWS  
FROM EUROPE AND INDIA—SEVENTH PAGE.  
MORE MEXICAN OUTRAGES—STORMS IN THE  
WEST—MUSIC AND THE DRAMA—RUBIN-  
STEIN—BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS—  
SEVENTH PAGE.THE POLITICAL INLOOK AND OUTLOOK IN THIS  
CITY: THE CANDIDATES AND THEIR  
CHANCES; THE MAYORALTY—THE HOBO-  
KEN FRAUDS—THIRD PAGE.PAULINE LUCAS: HER ARTISTIC CAREER AND  
TRIUMPHS; MEYERHEIM'S FAVORITE;  
ROYAL WELCOMES AND GIFTS—NEWS  
FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL—THIRD  
PAGE.THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW: ITS  
EFFECT ON THE VARIOUS BUSINESS  
INTERESTS OF THE CITY AND UNION—  
THE ENTRIES AT FLEETWOOD—HORSE  
NOTES—SHIPPING—EIGHTH PAGE.RELIGIOUS: THE SERVICES AND COMPENDS  
OF DISCOURSES AT THE VARIOUS  
CHURCHES—FOURTH PAGE.THE BUSINESS OF THE WEEK AND THE OUT-  
LOOK IN THE WALL STREET MARKETS—  
PLYMOUTH CHURCH QUADRICENTENARY—  
A FOREIGN VIEW OF NEW YORK'S COM-  
MERCE—EIGHTH PAGE.

THE GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS BETWEEN  
TURKEY AND EGYPT.—The imperial Turkish  
firman, in which His Majesty the Sultan ac-  
cords his sanction to the assumption of the  
title of Khedive of Egypt by His Highness  
Ismail Pacha, Viceroy, reached Cairo yester-  
day by the hands of a special crown messenger  
from Constantinople. The receipt of the State  
paper, with the matter of its contents, will be  
promulgated publicly in the Egyptian city to-  
day, the announcement being made with  
government ceremonial and the accomplish-  
ment of the fact saluted with a salvo of artiller-  
y. Ismail Pacha's progress towards the at-  
tainment of an independent executive authority  
has been most wonderfully rapid and success-  
ful during the past three years. This fact will  
become patent to the readers of the HERALD  
by a perusal, in our pages to-day, of the con-  
tents of a firman which was despatched from  
the Turkish capital by the same Sultan to  
Ismail Pacha on the 26th of November, in the  
year 1293.

SIR ROUNDELL PALMER'S REWARD.—A cable  
telegram from London assures us, on the au-  
thority of a metropolitan Sunday press state-  
ment, that Lord Hatherly, Lord Chancellor of  
England, has resigned his office, and that Her  
Majesty Queen Victoria has elevated Sir Roun-  
dell Palmer, who has had conduct of the  
Crown case in the Alabama claims arbitra-  
tion at Geneva, to the woolsack, and the  
highest judicial office in the realm. This is  
just as we anticipated, although we were  
disposed to think at first that the counsel  
from Geneva would be permitted to graduate to  
the position of custodian of the mace and  
great seal from the bench seat and ermine  
of Lord Chief Justice. As the Lord  
Chancellor of England is, according  
to the theory of the constitution, the  
keeper of the conscience of the monarch,  
no more appropriate appointment could have  
been made than that of Sir Rounndell Palmer,  
who will be enabled to console and absolve  
all Her Majesty's scruples of mind and of  
religion with respect to the tribunal award,  
its cause and probable consequences.

The Bloody Iliad of Arkansas—The Pope  
County Anarchy and Its Lesson.

That a great Southwestern State of the  
Union, comprising over fifty-two thousand  
square miles of land, mostly well wooded,  
well watered and fertile, and with a carbon-  
iferous wealth of untold millions below the  
soil, should be in this present day a pandemon-  
ium on earth is a sad acknowledgment.  
Yet this is true of Arkansas. From the  
date of its admission to the Union, 1836, it  
certainly has been the typical *mouais sujet*  
among the brotherhood of Commonwealths,  
and the story of its latest achievements in the  
line of ruffianism, as graphically told in  
another part of to-day's HERALD, will show  
that it ably preserves its reputation for law-  
lessness that begins anywhere in the line of  
dereliction, and enacts murder without an  
afterthought wherever human life happens to  
stand in its way. It has been unfortun-  
ate in its neighbors. The proximity  
of the Indian Territory, with its  
chronic temptations to desperadoes, who  
carried their lives in their hands, so that they  
could rob and cheat the Indians on one side  
of the State line and the settlers on the other,  
was a constant source of demoralization.  
From Texas, too, it received whatever sparrow-  
ryism was within it, and only gained its valu-  
able accessions of wealth and population from  
the slave States, which, scattered their  
capital and servile colonies wherever the land  
was favorable to cotton. Thus the "border  
ruffian" became a household word of terror, and  
it owned the place of priority to no section of  
the globe in its sudden and deadly recourse  
to the pistol and bowie-knife as an appeal in  
all cases of grave discussion. The infection  
of murder was not confined to the floating  
population. It fastened its fangs in the  
wealthier, and held its fascination over them  
until judge, legislator and parson alike seemed  
to have the mania hopelessly mingled in their  
blood. When the avalanche of secession came  
it did not fail to overwhelm Arkansas among its  
other areas of devastation. But its effect  
there capriciously differed from its manifesta-  
tions in other directions. Like others it  
carried away a constituency divided between  
adherents of the Union and the rebel cause;  
but the Union element as well as the rebel was  
composed therein of bitter, desperate men, and  
the scourge of the war itself, which asserted  
itself in the State, left, at its close elsewhere,  
a long list of fends of older standing embittered  
by the fight still raging in desultory  
conflict. In 1868 it received the full benefit  
and peculiar blessings of the reconstruction  
laws, and the carpet-bagism which the close  
of the war had let loose became consecrated  
to directorship in the State by the new constitu-  
tion, with its plenary powers to disfranchise  
where it listed. Still the demoralization con-  
tinued. The overbearing, reckless population  
which had made the cause of the Confederacy  
their cause, felt themselves more than ever  
in the hands of the grim power which had  
made them feel their defeat through an iron  
heel planted firmly on their necks.

With this state of things reaching down  
from a disreputable past to a present of malve-  
lence, distrust and ready hostility on  
either side, it is not wonderful that murder  
and wrong of every kind enter so freely into  
the picture of the Arkansas of to-day. We  
have premised thus far, because the informa-  
tion of trouble in Pope county, Arkansas,  
which has reached the public heretofore could  
only convey a few startling facts, without  
opening up the causes which led to them, and  
which may stain the history of every county  
in the State at any moment with a similar  
record of lawlessness and bloodshed.

Pope county, where the present alarming  
condition of things prevails, is situated to-  
wards the northwest portion of the State and  
has its capital at Dover. The Arkansas River  
forms its southern boundary, and one of its  
tributaries, the Illinois Bayou, flows past this  
county town. Hovering around the eminences  
along this stream the Pope County Sheriff,  
Dodson, with his Superintendent of Schools,  
Stuart, and two hundred and forty militia,  
holds what remains of the reins of local  
authority, while the majority of the young  
men of the white population have armed them-  
selves and take all possible means known to  
guerrilla warfare by which to compass the dis-  
comfiture of this Sheriff and his militia-men.  
The origin of the "war," as it has grown to be  
called, when stripped of local bickering  
and private feud, lies in the difference between  
carpet-bagism and nativism. The carpet-  
bagger, tenacious of power once obtained,  
holds tightly in the leading strings all around  
him party supporters and political enemies  
alike. One of this class named Hickox, an  
able, domineering man, stood thus with his  
constituency by the throat, when one day a  
bullet put an end to his existence. The great  
liberal movement, which produced division in  
a milder shape around the roll of States, east  
a deadly apple of discord into Pope county. It  
is not necessary to know on what basis the re-  
publicans divided there, whether it was the  
saving beauties of the Cincinnati platform or  
the chance which old factionists within the  
party saw of defeating their opponents, or  
both; but Pope county divided, and the  
struggle of opinion soon, according to the  
usage *du pays*, became "war to the knife  
and the knife to the hilt." How it will end is not, of course,  
within the province of any one not gifted with  
prophecy to say, except that whatever way is  
found out of it will probably involve another  
passage of that pitiless blood-spilling with  
which the annals of Arkansas are so familiar.

As we in the midst of an exciting can-  
vass for the Presidency, who can discuss  
without lethal weapons and vote without  
wholesale bloodshed, ponder over these pic-  
tures of present day politics in Arkansas, a  
sense of shame and disgust is no wise dis-  
credit to our feelings. The return  
of every State in the Union to  
its allegiance after the war was looked to in  
every manly hope as the incoming of an  
era of peace, order and law-abiding. It can-  
not be said that these hopes were very san-  
guine in regard to certain States—Arkansas  
among the number; but it was certainly never  
dreamed that over seven years should  
elapse only to leave disorganization and  
distrust, like guardian demons still brooding  
over that much-talked-of "bloody chasm."  
When Congress commenced its reconstruc-  
tion course for the States lately in rebellion  
the difficulties which lay in the way were  
manifest; but it was never a secret that the  
partition majority never faced those difficulties  
in an honest spirit. Their duty lay simply

in handing over to these States once more their  
sovereignty when once they had given full  
assurance to the nation that they would rebel  
no more. The dominant party added other  
conditions, and the first of these in the  
radical evangel was that these States  
should be secured to the party for all time.  
In the conflict which followed between the natives  
of these States and the satraps foisted on  
them and held there, the promised olive  
branch was time and again made a  
mockery in the eyes of civilization. The  
contest deepened until it took in every fraction  
of political strength on either side. Where  
one side acted as a ruthless conqueror the  
other either plotted secretly and acted fur-  
tively, but bloodily, to be met with new repres-  
sions from their superiors in the political field.  
All this kind of performance, no matter where  
the justice lies, takes money, and the mass of  
the people in the end found they were paying  
very dearly for their passion of contention.  
The avaricious greed of the carpet-baggers  
naturally aggravated this evil, and the rapid  
rise of their fortunes added to their insolence  
and fed the flame with still more combustible  
fuel. Counting on the support of the federal  
government, and in many cases getting it,  
the carpet-baggers threw in worldly  
goods and haughtiness. The party who  
opposed this at the North now  
gained accessions from disgusted republicans,  
and the movement which began in Missouri  
spread into the wider field embraced in the  
Conventions of Cincinnati and Baltimore.  
It is needless now to recount, for it is one  
of the evolutions of the hour, how the federal  
government made a show of abandonment of  
the carpet-baggers and how the people of the  
impoverished rebel States plucked up hope  
from the liberal coalition all over the Union.  
Thus far the change of prospect has been ac-  
cepted in a spirit of thankfulness by them. They  
rejoice that there are people outside of their  
traditional party who sympathize with them,  
and have buckled on an armor of brave en-  
durance, which they promise not to unhar-  
ness even if victory should not crown  
their efforts this Fall. Yet, while this  
is the general aspect of  
the new course of political sentiment,  
this story from Arkansas steps in with its  
characteristic exception. The idea of waiting  
a month or so for a possible change in the  
general government which would react bene-  
ficially to them through every fibre of  
their political system does not strike  
them as necessary or profitable.  
Hammer and tongs they must go to it to dis-  
lodge the carpet-baggers, while the latter call  
out the militia, and leave it difficult to deter-  
mine which will act the more brutally in carry-  
ing out their desires. We might say that this  
Pope county exception should prove the  
rule; but we cannot afford even one  
such illustration of that sinister saw. Truly  
the inaugurators and directors of the policy  
which renders this state of things possible are  
piling up a record against them which it  
would require oceans to obliterate, as it will  
cost many a care and many a struggle to set  
their terrible work right.

## Mock Heroes of War in England.

Systematic war is an art which requires  
education. Neither tactics nor strategy comes  
entirely by instinct, even to the most brilliant  
military genius. Long and careful drill is  
needed in the school of the soldier and  
manual of arms before the country bumpkin  
of eighteen is formed into the soldier who can  
be implicitly relied upon to obey the commands  
of his officer in every emergency. More than  
this, it requires actual experience of the  
vicissitudes of a campaign to teach even the  
trained soldier to use not alone his military  
education, but his utmost tact and invention,  
for the protection and support of himself and  
the injury of the enemy. Recent improve-  
ments in arms and in transmission of intelli-  
gence and movement of forces and material  
have done much to advance the rank and file  
of armies beyond the condition of machines.  
To be effective under the fire of repeating  
breach-loaders the private soldier as well as  
his officer must think. He is not to stand  
firm on a smooth plain a target for  
a thousand riflemen. Instead, he is to  
find or make for himself a screen, or if none  
is available he is to change position,  
to advance or oblique or retreat so speedily as  
to nullify the enemy's advantage of capacity  
for rapid firing. In short, only actual war  
is the school which can adequately teach  
soldiers, whether in the ranks or wearing  
official insignia. England has of late tried  
the experiment of instructing her armies by  
annual Autumnal manoeuvres in which the  
troops were exercised in sham campaigns,  
with fictitious representations of battles,  
sieges, sorties, attacks, resistance, defeats  
and victories. This year the costly show for which  
John Bull is to pay half a million dollars took  
place in the counties of Wilts and Dorset.  
Fifty thousand troops of all kinds joined in  
the performance, thirty thousand on foot and  
twenty thousand mounted, representing the  
regulars, the militia and the volunteers. These  
were divided into the Northern army, under  
Sir Robert Walpole, which was supposed to  
guard the approach to the English capital,  
while the Southern army, under Sir John  
Micheal, occupied at first the position of  
having effected a landing and threatening  
to march towards London. After four  
days of make-believe fighting, with incessant  
marchings and constant discharge of blank  
cartridges, the invaders had broken the line of  
defence and placed themselves in the rear of  
the Northern camp, while their adversaries had  
gained a position between the invaders and  
the sea, which cut off the retreat and supplies  
of the Southern army. So both sides suffered,  
if not actual defeat, certainly such serious loss  
of strategic positions as would demoralize  
and destroy the efficiency of a real army.  
Many laughable incidents took place during  
the campaign. As last year the forces were  
thrown into disorder by a stampede of the  
horses of a corps imperfectly tethered with a  
patented contrivance, so this year a swarm of  
hornets drove back an army and very nearly  
caused fatal results by suddenly unseating  
horsemen. But there were terrific charges and  
magnificent uncoverings of masked batteries,  
with wonderful flank movements, while solid  
regiments gained the applause of spectators,  
steadily taking the harmless fire of attacking  
lines whose powder filled two counties with  
noise and smoke. So terrific was the shock  
of battle on Salisbury Plain that the shepherds  
declare it will require three generations for  
their flocks to recover from the shock to their

nervous systems; and doubtless the actors in  
the mimic battles will carry to their dying day  
the proud consciousness of having formed part  
of the meaningless and useless performance.  
Neither commanders nor privates gained a  
particle of valuable experience from this ex-  
pensive tomfoolery. Its proceedings entirely  
set at defiance all the circumstances of real  
conflict, and its only possible effect would be  
to prepare British troops to repeat in another  
war the terrible experiences of the Crimea. If  
the English relish the mimicry of battle they  
have a right to see it and pay for it; but let  
them not suppose that such training will create  
armies like those of Prussia. For our part we  
wish no weak imitations of sham military  
operations. Aside from our small regular  
army and the militia, which teaches the use of  
arms, and elementary organizations, we may  
rely, in case of another war, upon the common  
sense and the patriotism of our citizens to fur-  
nish unequalled soldiers by the prompt teach-  
ings of actual experience. May it be long be-  
fore we have need of armies or armaments.

The Presidential Contest—The Coming  
October Elections—Mr. Greeley's Opin-  
ion of Pennsylvania, Ohio and  
Indiana.

Mr. Greeley on Saturday evening last  
returned to this city from his laborious,  
eventful and encouraging electioneering expedi-  
tion "out West," as the Presidential  
standard-bearer of the liberal republicans and  
democrats, against General Grant and "the  
powers that be" at Washington. Mr. Greeley  
on his return was cordially and enthusias-  
tically received by a large gathering of his sup-  
porters at the Lincoln Club, and in a brief  
but comprehensive little speech on the occa-  
sion, he explained his late remarkable excur-  
sion and its good results in behalf of the  
political cause represented by Greeley and  
Brown. He said:—"I was pressed to go to  
certain States in the Union, and I consulted  
the National and State Committees, and their  
judgment concurring, I went on. I think it  
has done much good." "I think I have dis-  
cussed some honest men with regard to our  
purposes." "I do not mean to say another  
word to the end of the canvass, as I have  
explained myself as well as I can." But the  
cream of his remarks was in these opinions,  
viz.:—"I think Pennsylvania is ours if we can  
have a fair election. Ohio is with us, and  
Indiana can neither be bought nor sold, and  
will be with us;" and, finally, "I have been  
greatly strengthened and cheered by the pub-  
lic demonstrations of good will which have  
been evinced towards me in my twelve days' trip."

Thus, from Mr. Greeley's observations dur-  
ing this "twelve days' trip," he has strong  
hopes that the opposition coalition on the 8th  
day of October will carry all three of the im-  
portant States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and In-  
diana. He has evidently, however, some mis-  
givings in regard to Pennsylvania, in coupling  
his opinion of success in that quarter with the  
qualification, "if we can have a fair election." This  
is begging the question, for it is morally  
certain that neither side will allow any con-  
siderable margin for cheating to the other in  
this October Pennsylvania election struggle;  
and it is fair to assume that in the matter of  
irregularities, or fraudulent practices, if you  
please, the bill may be summed up in advance  
as six for the one side and half a dozen for the  
other. In this view of the October test elec-  
tion, as between Grant and Greeley in Penn-  
sylvania, the general results under Mr. Greeley's  
qualified opinion are doubtful. He is not  
certain of Pennsylvania. He only thinks "it  
is ours if we can have a fair election," and we  
all know that the party defeated in Penn-  
sylvania—and everywhere else—in a momentous  
contest, is always defeated by fraud.

But our experienced political philosopher  
speaks without a reservation of Ohio. He says  
"Ohio is with us," which we interpret as mean-  
ing that the administration in the October elec-  
tion in Ohio will be signally defeated. We  
have recently had some intimations from sev-  
eral of the more cautious of the republican  
journalists that their party has been too con-  
fident of Ohio; that the democrats and anti-  
Grant republicans have been working and  
gathering in recruits, while the administration  
men in all parts of that great State have been  
only boasting and parading; that the defection  
of the German element from General Grant in  
Ohio is very serious, and that a good many old  
line abolitionists of the Western Reserve have  
gone over to Greeley and Brown. There may  
be more mischief at work in these things to the  
republican party in Ohio than its leaders sup-  
pose can be possible. Surely a man so cau-  
tious in his election prophecies as Mr. Greeley  
would not venture the unqualified declaration  
that "Ohio is with us" unless he had good  
grounds for the opinion.

But his opinion of Indiana, though not  
gloomy, is certainly grand and peculiar. He  
says that "Indiana can neither be bought nor  
sold, and will be with us." To what does our  
veteran campaigner refer in this allusion to  
buying and selling? Doubtless he refers to  
the movement of the Indiana straight-out or  
Bourbon democrats on behalf of the Presi-  
dential ticket of O'Connor and Adams, and  
particularly to their failure to get into the field  
a straight democratic candidate for Governor in  
opposition to Hendricks, the regular demo-  
cratic and liberal republican nominee. In  
saying, therefore, that "Indiana can neither  
be bought nor sold," Mr. Greeley means that  
all attempts to make a democratic diversion  
against Hendricks for Governor having failed,  
Indiana will be carried by Hendricks in Oc-  
tober under the opposition union banner of  
Greeley and Brown.

To sum up the opinions of Mr. Greeley  
touching these October elections, while he may  
have his doubts of Pennsylvania, he seems to  
be confident of Ohio and Indiana. Nor can we  
undertake to pronounce him in either case  
wide of the mark. The figures of the late  
elections in Vermont and Maine show that  
this new opposition coalition of democrats  
and anti-Grant republicans on the Cincinnati  
liberal ticket and platform has not materially  
shaken the administration party in New Eng-  
land. But it is alleged that there are much  
larger defections from the administration  
camps in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana  
than anywhere in the East; and that in these  
October elections the Bourbon democrats,  
many or few, will support their regular party  
tickets throughout. Whether these opinions  
are well founded or otherwise only the results  
of these coming elections can demonstrate.  
The new conditions of this general campaign  
and the complications of cliques, factions and

parties upon local and national issues, are  
such that it would be absurd to assume that in  
view of these coming elections a few ascer-  
tained losses or gains on either side fore-  
shadow the general results in Pennsylvania,  
Ohio or Indiana.

The general canvass in behalf of Greeley and  
Brown appears to be reduced to a universal  
amnesty and to a policy of fraternal good will  
and conciliation towards the South as the main  
question. This proposition is so popular that it  
meets with hardly any opposition, East or  
West; and that it has been and is the main  
strength of the opposition alliance against  
General Grant can no longer be questioned.  
It was the unfailing resource of Mr. Greeley in  
his late Western excursion, as, indeed, it was  
the secret of his adoption as their Presidential  
champion by the democratic party. The prin-  
ciple involved is the great principle of brotherly  
love to our brethren of the South, now that  
they are not only restored to "the Union as it  
is," but pledged to maintain it; and herein  
lies the secret of Mr. Greeley's popularity and  
the main reliance of his supporters. The cries  
for civil service reform, retrenchment, and  
other things of that old schedule of "glittering  
generalities," has been found to go for little  
or nothing in this canvass against General  
Grant's administration; but there is some-  
thing in this demand for the policy of concilia-  
tion towards the South which has become  
attractive to the people of the North, and  
hence the success of Mr. Greeley in harping  
upon this popular string.

But the main question, after all, is the finan-  
cial question, and it may be thus expressed:—  
Will it be wiser and better for the general  
financial and business interests of the country,  
people and government to re-elect General  
Grant in November, or to reject him and try the  
experiment of a new administration under Mr.  
Greeley and this new composite party of demo-  
crats and liberal republicans? And upon this  
comprehensive issue we find the main strength  
and reliance of General Grant. But still, upon  
all these other disturbing questions there are  
such perplexing party complications that in  
order to see the people's way through this  
Presidential contest we must await the returns  
of these approaching uncertain October State  
elections.

## The Cream of the Pulpits.

The city pastors and preachers are now  
beginning to do their very best in the declama-  
tory, oratorical and philosophical lines, as  
our columns to-day will attest. Yesterday,  
being the feast of St. Michael the Archangel,  
Father Doucet, of St. Francis Xavier's church,  
was led into a strain of thought concerning  
the nature and relations of angels and their  
ministrations to mankind. Good men and  
angels are brothers and companions in  
arms, warring against the enemies of good  
and of God, and the great love which the  
former draw from God they diffuse among  
men, making us sharers in their happiness.  
The great truth drawn forth from the narra-  
tive in Matthew concerning the man found in  
the feast without a wedding garment on, by  
Father Kane in the Cathedral, was that all,  
without exception, are invited to a place at  
the celestial banquet, and the terrible results  
of treating that call with neglect or con-  
tempt were alluded to in tones of warning.  
You are too anxious in these days about  
worldly things to heed the Saviour's call,  
and He calls, alas! too often in vain  
until, for, as the narrative indicates, they  
are cast into outer darkness—"into hell's  
interminable woe," as Father Kane very  
forcibly put it. This wedding garment, given  
to us by God, is His sanctifying grace in  
our hearts, which draws an obvious line of  
distinction between the saint and the sinner.  
The certainty of death and the preparation  
necessary for that event by every one  
of us were the subject of discussion  
by Rev. Father McQuirk in St.  
Stephen's church. Death and the future  
life are subjects that we like to keep far away  
from us; but it is well sometimes that we be  
reminded that our days are but a span long  
and our years are nothing in comparison with  
the existence of God. Our prayer, then,  
should be, "Lord, teach us to number our  
days, that we may apply our hearts unto wis-  
dom." It is the very climax of human folly "to  
attach ourselves to things which must soon  
perish, and sacrifice the good that endureth  
forever." And yet this is the foolish part men  
are taking in everyday life.

Father Gavazzi, the great Italian pulpit  
orator, delivered his parting sermons to  
American congregations yesterday. He  
preached in Seventeenth street Methodist  
Episcopal church, in the morning, on the  
spiritual life which the believer receives from  
and retains in Christ, and he warned his  
hearers to beware of the beginnings and  
tendencies of ritualism, and to keep close  
to Jesus Christ, and to guard well the  
faith of the Pilgrim Fathers and of the Apostles.  
Dr. Newman preached in Bedford  
street Methodist Episcopal church on the  
blessedness of a pure heart, and, in  
illustration of what it is to be a Metho-  
dist, he cited a conversation between  
two Israelites, one of whom defined a  
Methodist to be one "who believes he is going  
to Heaven alive." And so we do, said the  
Doctor. As the eye of the owl was made for  
darkness and the eye of the fish for water, so,  
said Dr. Newman, "man was made for lofty  
and infinite companionship with God, and not  
for this world."

Yesterday was a memorable one to the Ply-  
mouth church (Brooklyn) and pastor. It  
was Mr. Beecher's first appearance in his pulpit  
since the beginning of summer, and he  
received a greeting that a sovereign might  
envy. During his vacation evidently he has  
been studying human character very closely,  
so that he had something to say yesterday  
about its development and its relation to the  
destiny of man. His text was a very signifi-  
cant one for the occasion, and his state-  
ment that "the time will come when all lives  
will have their golden threads running through  
them" must have aroused the longings of  
many hearts in his congregation for that  
"happy time." The future of man, as a son  
and companion of God and an equal with  
Christ, as portrayed by Mr. Beecher, is cer-  
tainly sublime enough to make careless natures  
pause and think what they are and whither  
tending. It is sin only that separates us from  
God, and of its strength and power, and also  
of its death, Dr. Wild, of the Seventh avenue  
Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, had  
something to say. Nothing is more certain  
and true than the statement made by the Doc-  
tor that "there are few goods or evils that end

their force on the actor or that influence us  
alone in time. Sin kills beyond the tomb and  
virtue ennobles there."

Archbishop Bayley, having been elevated in  
ecclesiastical dignity and office and ap-  
pointed to the See of Baltimore, yester-  
day preached his farewell sermon at the  
laying of the corner stone of St.  
Michael's church, Jersey City. It was mainly  
a review of church building and architecture  
by the Catholic Church in remote ages, begin-  
ning as far back as the Catacombs. The mag-  
nificence of the church architecture of the  
Middle Ages was but the expression of honor  
and homage to the "Real Presence" in the  
Eucharist. The people felt that they could  
not do enough for God, who deigned thus to  
come down and dwell with men. The Arch-  
bishop gave the vast congregation the apostolic  
benediction and dismissed them.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bishop Simpson is out for Grant.  
Prince Arthur is going to write for the maga-  
zines.  
Bruno Tschichwitz is a candidate for the Nebraska  
Legislature.  
Mrs. Stenhouse is to lecture on what she knows  
about Mormonism.  
George William Curtis lectures on Grant in Bos-  
ton to-morrow night.  
Leban H. Lionfield, United States Marshal for  
Dakota Territory, is dead.  
Ex-Congressman Reeves, of the Long Island  
Watsonham, goes for Kornam.  
Telegraph offices all over the country are being  
filled with female operators, and good ones they  
make.  
The Swedish population of Burlington, Iowa, has  
said to be unanimously for Greeley. How many  
are there of them?  
Patrick Walsh, editor of the Augusta (Ga.)  
Chronicle, has been nominated by the democrats  
for the Legislature.  
Wanted—A few more Congressmen from Mass-  
achusetts who are pocket deep in the interests of  
the Pacific Railroad.  
J. Q. Howard, well known in the West and in  
Washington, has started the *Sentinel*, a new liberal  
daily, in Columbus, Ohio.  
There is a widow in England, twenty-four years  
of age, who enjoys an income of \$250,000 a year.  
She has no other encumbrance.  
The Catholic ladies of Keokuk have put a flag in  
their fair to be voted to Greeley or Grant—accord-  
ing to the number of stamps put in.  
A hundred thousand strangers are said to have  
been in Cincinnati on the 29th instant—to see  
Greeley and the other Great Exposition.

Henry M. Smith, a Western journalist of expe-  
rience, resumes his former position as managing  
editor of the Chicago Tribune, October 1.

Colonel R. Barnwell Brett, Jr., has become editor  
of the New Orleans *Pionnyer*, with D. C. Jenkins as  
associate editor. The *Pionnyer* dies the Greeley  
banner.

The report that the Pope is to take up his resi-  
dence at Pau is probably incorrect, inasmuch as  
His Holiness is not just yet prepared to become a  
pauper.

It is stated that Count Esterhazy, formerly of the  
Russian Legation, and his wife will spend the  
Winter in Washington with Madame Esterhazy's  
mother, Mrs. Carroll.

S. S. Moore, of Chicago, promises the city an art  
gallery which will be filled with really fine works  
only—a desideratum much needed in the "Garden  
City," as well as elsewhere.

J. Milton Turner, United States Minister to Libe-  
ria, arrived in New York on the 23d inst. and is  
now in Washington on official business. He leaves  
for St. Louis on the 26th inst.

The Hon. Charles H. Lewis, United States Minis-  
ter to Portugal, passed through Paris lately on  
his way back to his post from a short leave of  
absence in the United States.

The Baltimore City Council tender the hospitali-  
ties of the city to Horace Greeley on his visit, Oc-  
tober 8, to deliver the annual address before the  
Agricultural Society of Maryland.

A Methodist minister recently lost \$500 in a game  
of three card monte in Omaha, and did not discover  
until the game was over that the brother he was  
playing with was the reverend blacking Canada  
Bill.

The Marysville (California) Standard is dead. The  
editor, in his valdacity, says he has "devoted two  
and a half years in his efforts to keep up the paper,  
which he considers equal to five years in the States  
prison."

Two young ladies have just been admitted to the  
bar of Salt Lake City. No doubt they expect to be-  
come the Portias of their profession, and save  
Mormon Antonies from the knives of avaricious  
Mormon Shylocks.